

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1898.

Our Fatal Policy Toward Canada.

A despatch from Halifax says that "it has been decided by the Bermuda Cable Company to keep the position of their cable from Halifax to Bermuda a secret." in order "to prevent any possible attempt in time of war to interrupt communication between Halifax and Bermuda."

The possible war is, of course, war be tween England and the United States It is a contest which the dominant party in Canada is doing all it can to make not merely possible, but even inevitable. Strangely enough, too, we ourselves furnish the means upon which that spirit of hostility across the border depends for nour-This Canadian party, disishment. tinguished by enmity to us, derives its material support and political influence from the Canadian Pacific Railway; and that railway owes its ability to render such assistance to the bonding privilege granted

to it by this country. All the Canadian schemes and intrigues against this country, both political and commercial, come from that source. The project of establishing a great line of steamships between Liverpool and Halifax, for the purpose of striking a blow at the commerce of New York, was of Canadian Pacific conception. It was devised by Sir CHARLES TUPPER, and he is the creature of that company. The proposed telegraph cable between Halifax and Bermuda is to be guarded for military use against us. It is to be, therefore, an extension of the Canadian military system, of which the Canadian Pacific, distinctly and avowedly a political and military road, is the main feature.

The bonding privilege granted by us is accordingly the sustenance upon which the Canadian hostility depends for the means to carry out measures politically and commercially adverse to this country. The money and consequent influence which the Canadian Pacific acquires from the privilege of carrying goods in bond from one part of the United States to another by way of Canada it expense in fomenting Canadian enmity against us, and in utilizing the sentiment to obtain political power to be employed against our interests. Except for that privilege the Canadian Pacific could not be run; it would be without the political influence with which to control the Government and the material resources with which to enrich the leaders of the party most bitterly opposed to us and all our industries.

It is unquestionable that such is the consequence of the bonding privilege. Every Canadian familiar with the subject and competent to form a judgment as to it understands that the Canadian Pacific's prosperity depends on this country. The dependence of the anti-American party upon the Canadian Pacific is equally well understood and as generally acknowledged in Canada; but in this country ignorance and consequent indifference as to the matter are surprisingly prevalent in both Congress and the commercial world. For our self-protection and in the interests of peace between England and America it is requisite, therefore, that the grant of the bonding privilege should be rescinded at the earliest possible moment. That careless concession is building up enmity against us. It is stifling the sentiment of friendliness toward America, which is the spontaneous feeling of the great mass of the Canadians; and it is fomenting the hostility that will eventuate in war and possibly in Canadian subjugation, if the fatal policy is continued.

The British Case Dishonest on Its Face.

We have before us the Blue Book issued Documents and Correspondence Relating to the Question of Boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela." We shall refer from time to time to omissions and perversions in matters of detail, but for the moment we desire to draw attention to the distortion of a fundamental fact, which shows that the justice of Mr. OLNEY's demand was once formally recognized by the head of the British Foreign Office. We refer to the agreement made by Lord GRANVILLE on May 15, 1885, and reaffirmed by him through the acceptance of a draft treaty on June 18, 1885, whereby it was stipulated that the title to the whole of the territory in dispute should be determined by arbi trators. It is a curious circumstance that neither Mr. OLNEY nor Lord SALISBURY seems to have inspected a copy of this draft treaty at the time of their correspondence; for the former, in a brief allusion to it, dates it a year too late, and Lord SALISBURY, without giving the true date. misstates its purport by alleging that it provided for arbitration in the case of future disputes only.

We quote the relevant passage in Mr. OLNEY's despatch, dated July 20, 1895:

"A treaty was practically agreed upon with the Gladstone Government in 1886 [sic] containing a general arbitration clause under which the parties might have submitted the boundary dispute to the decision of a third power or of several powers

This assertion, erroneous merely as to date, was corrected by Lord SALISBURY in the second of the two letters addressed to Bir Julian Pauncepote on Nov. 26, 1895. but he himself failed to describe accurately the scope of the draft treaty. He wrote:

"Mr. Olney is mistaken in supposing that in 1886 a treaty was practically agreed upon containing general arbitration clause under which the parties might have submitted the boundary dispute to the decision of a third power or several powers in amity with both.' It is true that Gen. GUZMAN BLANCO pro posed that the commercial treaty between the two countries should contain a clause of this nature, but is had reference to future disputes only. Her Majesty's Government have always insisted upon a separatdiscussion of the frontier question, and have ement to be a necessary preliminary to other arrangements."

It is certain that Lord SALISBURY would never have made the statements contained in the last two sentences had he had under his eye the correspondence relating to the draft treaty, and that he was very ill served by the permanent officials of the Foreign Office who prepared the brief on which the despatch dated Nov. 26, 1895, was based. The correspondence in question is printed in full in the Blue Book; but the compiler, taking for granted that nobody would wade through the multitude of documents, and that almost every reader would confine himself to the "preliminary statement," has, in that statement, deliberately garbled the purport of the correspondence. This is a serious charge. We now proceed to prove it.

Inasmuch as the documents relating to the draft treaty of 1885 had to be published within the same covers, the compiler of the preliminary statement" could not ignore

them altogether. He accordingly reprodoes "Article XV." of the draft treaty, and remarks that "after some discussion it was accepted by Lord GRANVILLE in May, 1885, in the following shape." It seems to be impossible for the compiler to get his dates eight. The article was accepted in principle by Lord GRANVILLE in May, 1885, but the fourth clause was added by himself on June 18 of the same year. We now quote from the article;

"If, as it is to be deprecated, there shall arise be-tween the United States of Venesucia and the United Eingdom of Great Britain and Ireland any differences which cannot be adjusted by the usual means of friendly negotiation, the two contracting parties agree to submit the decision of all such differences to the arbitration of a third power, or of several powers In amity with both, without resorting to war, and the the result of such arbitration shall be binding upon

oth Governments. "The arbitrating power or powers shall be selected by the two Governments by common consent, failing which, each of the parties shall nominate an arbitrat ing power, and the arbitrators thus appointed shall be requested to select another power to act as umpire. "The procedure of the arbitration shall in each case he determined by the contracting parties, failing which the arbitrating power or powers shall be them selves [entitled to] determine it beforehand. "The award of the arbitrators shall be carried ou

as speedily as possible in cases where such award loes not specifically lay down a date."

Why was the future tense employed in the first clause. "If there shall arise any differences which cannot be adjusted by the usual means of friendly negotiation "? cause the idea was still entertained in Lon don that a boundary might be fixed by agreement with Venezuela, and it was only in case attempts at an agreement should miscarry, that the remedy of arbitration, provided in the above quoted article, would be invoked. Of course, differences which in May, 1885, would be thought of as present would if they continued unsettled be properly described as future also. A diplomatist, still hopeful of a settlement by mutual agreement, would not assume by his phraseology such settlements to be impossible. We shall find it easy to demonstrate that every person who took part in the correspondence relating to this article knew that the arbitration provided for was to deal with the whole boundary question. which was then, was to be later, and is still pending between British Guiana and Ven-

ezuela.

It will be remembered that, soon after the fourth clause of the above quoted article was suggested in the letter written by Lord GRANVILLE on June 18, 1885, the Gladstone Cabinet resigned, and Lord Salisbury became the head of the Foreign Office. The first document thereafter exchanged be tween the representatives of Great Britain and Venezuela in relation to the draft treaty was a letter written on July 22 by Gen. GUZMAN BLANCO to Sir J. PAUNCE FOTE, then permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. This letter proves in the clearest way that Article XV. of the draft treaty referred to the pending boundary question, and to nothing else. The Ven ezuelan Minister, referring to remarks made verbally on the previous day by Sir J PAUNCEFOTE as to the draft treaty, re minded the latter that Lord GRANVILLE had written on May 15, 1885, that her Majesty's Government "agree that the undertaking to refer differences to arbitration shall include all differences which may arise between the high contracting parties, and not those only which arise on the interpretation of the treaty." Gen. GUZMAN BLANCO went on to quote the words uttered by Lord SALISBURY on July 6, 1885, when stating in the House of Lords the policy of his Government:

"It is not our business to enter on contro questions which may formerly have been raised Your lordships will observe that we have come into these matters right in the middle of them, and we are finishing or furnishing the end of that which other have begun. The consequence of that is that many pledges have been given and the first duty of any lish Government, as the English Government, have given, shall be observed."

Next Gen. GUZMAN BLANCO, knowing that Sir J. PAUNCEFOTE, as a permanent official of the Foreign Office, was well aware that the boundary question was contemplated by Article XV. of the draft treaty, points out:

"Her Majesty's Covernment have adopted, on several occasions, for questions about territory as the nited States in 1827 and 1871, by treaties in which wo territorial disputes were referred respectively to the King of the Netherlands and to the Emperor of Germany. In the second case the memorial by the American plenipotentiary, Gronor Baschort says that 'Six times the United States had received at offer of arbitration on their northwestern boundary and six times had refused to refer a point where th

importance was so great and the right so clear. Replying to this letter on July 27, 1888 Lord Salisbury did not deny that the boundary question was contemplated by Article XV. of the draft treaty. On the contrary, he admitted this by implication, as the following words, and especially those italicized by us, make manifest:

"Her Majesty's Government are unable to concur in the assent given by their predecessors in office to the general arbitration orticle proposed by Venezueland they are unable to agree to the inclusion in it natters other than those arising out of the interpret tion or alleged violation of this particular treaty Questions might arise such as those to polyton the titl of the British Crown to territory or other sovereign rights, which her Majesty's Government could no pledge themselves beforehand to refer to arbitration

What do these extracts from the docu ments printed in the Blue Book prove They prove that Lord SALISBURY, writing hastily on Nov. 26, 1895, on a defective brief furnished by permanent officials of the Foreign Office, was mistaken in asserting that "her Majesty's Government have al ways insisted on a separate discussion of the frontier question," and that the arbitration clause in the draft treaty of 1885 "had reference to future disputes only." These extracts, also, substantiate the very serious charge that when the compiler of the Blue Book, who had the original corre spondence before him, repeated in his "preliminary statement" Lord SALISBURY's erro neous assertion, he deliberately averred the thing which was not.

A New Principle of Taxation.

The sight of a Treasury surplus caused the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND to formulate in his own mind the eternal but none the less grand idea that "unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation." Since then he has conceived another idea on this subject, of originality as unquestionable as it is startling. This is it: "Necessary taxation be

when it conflicts with schemes of my own. During the three years in which Mr. CLEVELAND has been President, the Federal expenditures have exceeded the revenue by more than one hundred and thirty million dollars, while the revenue for this year, after nearly two years of the Cleveland-Wilson tariff, shows a deficit of eighteen millions up to Feb. 1. But, in order to vindicate himself in the matter of the tariff. Mr CLEVELAND has steadfastly set his face against any alteration of it in the direction of increased revenue, and sells bonds to keep himself in countenance while protesting that no additional revenue is needed.

Since the 4th of March, 1893, fresh rea sons for getting more money into the coffers of the United States have appeared in an increased interest-bearing debt of \$262,000, 000, and in foreign complications making

coast defences by forts and ships a matter of incontestable public duty. It is in the deficit of the Treasury that the schemers and skulkers and Mugwumps and Anglomaniacs find their arguments against these wise and patriotic national expenditures.

Increased taxation is a matter of such necessity that common sense would hear no argument. Yet President CLEVELAND, hugging his deficit tariff, with the free wool schedule particularly near his heart, goes or selling bonds. Certainly this is one of the most wonderful of Mugwump wonders.

The Swindler Pulitzer.

On the 7th instant PULITZER printed in his oaper a long cable despatch, dated Madrid. March 6, addressed "To Joseph PULITZER, World, New York," and signed "CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO." Among several observations which he printed concerning this alleged personal communication from the Spanish Prime Minister was the following: "The statement is made by the highest official author tre to Spate, Seffer Carovas, Petme Minister and executter head of the Government, who, after giving it to the Madrid correspondent of the World, has been at pains additionally to authorize this journal to make

The text of the despatch having been read during the progress of a debate in the Senate at Washington, and it having thus be come the subject of serious attention and consideration, it became necessary to disclose its true character. While the necessary inquiries were in progress the follow ing letter was received by THE SUN:

t public by sending a second despatch of authoriza

over Government telegraph lines and the Anglo

"DEAR SIE: We are informed that the United Fress has this day sent to a number of papers an article which denies the authenticity of Senor Casovas's tatement published in the World of March 7. "We hereby inform you that this article is either will fully false or based upon misinformation, as the Prime Minister's statement, as it appeared in the World, was both accurate and authentic, and we hold in our hand

the Prime Minister's authorisation for the said publi "We hereby notify you that we shall hold to a strict countability every newspaper that utters this libel. "Bradrond MERRILL."

No attention was paid to this letter, its character being obvious; and the facts were made public in THE SUN of the 15th instant, In the World of the ensuing day PULITZER put forth what he called a refutation of the stupidly false and malicious state ment in a decayed New York journal." It was a curious refutation, furnishing as it did conclusive, if superfluous, proof of the truth of THE SUN'S assertion. PULITZER. however, delivered himself as follows:

The stupid denial has only served to draw forth the actual proof of the genuineness of the Canovai despatches and to emphasize the fact that the value of publicity in place of secret diplomacy established by the World is drawing to its support all the leading and intelligent nations of the earth.
"Of course, only the greatest newspaper in exist

ence would be used in such cases, and that is why the World is selected as the mouthpiece of the foreign

pearance in the Herald of the following cable despatch from Madrid: "Madello, March 16, 1896 .- I had an interview with for Canovas DEL CASTILLO, the Spanish Prime Minister, this evening, regarding the alleged telegram from aim published in the New York World on March 7. He

This was immediately followed by the ap-

solutely denies the despatch. He said:
"'I have never sent or authorized to be sent, any nunication of any kind to the World."

PULITZER's methods in the conduct of the World are those of a vulgar swindler. Swindling pervades the paper throughout the swindling of the petty thief, the bunco steerer, and the footpad. It is now a serious question if it be not attainted with even a graver crime which it will be the duty of the Grand Jury to deal with. It is about time that all self-respecting citizens, espe cially our great merchants, who have the best interests of this city and its people at heart, it is about time we say, that they should address themselves to punishing this common and malignant enemy as he deserves

A Race and a Chase at Sea.

The steamer Bermuda is at sea, bound for parts unknown. Three Spanish cruisers are on the watch for her, near our southern coast, and other war ships of the Spanish navy are awaiting the opportunity to selze her in Cuban waters. She left this harbor on Sunday, sailed in a south seems to have got into a fog near Cape Hen lopen next day. She is laden with arms which, it is believed, are to be put ashore somewhere in Cuba, not for the service of Spain. The Spanish cruisers in the Bahama Sea are on the alert to intercept her, to make prize of her, and to carry her cantive into Cuban port under Spanish control. If they are unsuccessful, the other Spanish ships off the Cuban coast will try to catch sight of her, catch up with her, catch her, board her hoist the royal flag over her, and bear away doubtless for Havana, with their booty and their prisoners.

It is a dangerous adventure for the Ber muda, if she be indeed bound for Cuba. It is a good charice for the Spanish navy, the like of which that pavy has not had for a

long time. It is lawful for the Bermuda to make this voyage to parts unknown. It is lawful for Spain to capture her, if it be true that she

is carrying arms to the Cuban insurgents. We cannot say whether the Bermuda i prepared to make a fight in the event of an attack. If there is an organized body of armed men, as well as arms, aboard of her, she is engaged in an unlawful adventure, under the interpretation of our statutes which has repeatedly been given, and which is sustained by Attorney-General HARMON We can say that she had no such body of wen aboard when she sailed from this harbor last Sunday. She had observed the terms of the law.

The reason that the Captain and the two nates of the steamer Horsa were sentenced to punishment this week in the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia was that they did not heed the terms of the American statute applicable to the case. They had undertaken to convey to Cuba not merely arms, not unarmed passengers, but a "military expedition" composed of arms and armed men. That was an unlaw ful act, under the decision rendered by Judge BUTLER.

Hesides the Bermuda, we hear that another steamer, the Three Friends, carrying arms, recently left an American port for some place not named. She took her departure from Jacksonville in the dark of last Friday morning. She did not leave openly and lawfully, like the Bermuda, but sailed surreptitiously, playing a trick upon the commander of the revenue cutter which had been sent to watch her because of the information that she carried a " filibustering expedition," or both arms and an armed force. If the information be correct, the Three Friends is a law breaker, liable to seizure by any American revenue cutter not less than by any Spanish cruiser. The Captain has taken a double risk. The case is analogous to that of the steamer Horsa, tried in Philadelphia, excepting that the Three Friends was not, as the Horsa was, seized before starting out

It is possible that, within a week past, other arms-bearing vessels besides the Bermuda may have left points upon our sea-

board bound either for Cubs or for some other West Indian island from which arms may be conveyed to Cuba. If they have paid heed to the conditions laid down for such cases by the Department of Justice, in conformity with precedents established in past times, they are safe from American interference, and subject to seizure only by Spain. As the greater part of the Cuban seaboard is held by the republican Government, the danger of capture is less than it otherwise would be. Of the many craft that have carried supplies to the Cubana from Jamaica, Hayti, and the Bahamas not more than two have fallen

into Spanish hands; and one of these was the Pearl, which had an incompetent Captain. The ships of the Spanish pavy, however, are watching as they never watched in any other case for the Bermuda and the Three Friends. We have no doubt that the Captain of each of these vessels knows what he s about, and is fully aware of the risks to be encountered, and has plans which may e of service if a Spanish cruiser shall heave in sight.

Of the authoritative rendering of the law, international and statutory, upon the subject of conveying arms to any country engaged in fighting, we print some account n another column. It is plain, definite, and well established. A very complete and satisfactory statement of it was made by Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES, formerly Minister to Spain, in THE SUN of March 13. In brief, it is lawful to transport arms or other munitions of war upon the high seas to any party in conflict, whether insurgents or a constituted Government, and it is lawful for unarmed persons to sail for any country engaged in a fight, the United States accepting to responsibility in the event of the capture of the arms or the persons by either of the parties fighting each other. It is unlawful for any one to set on foot a military expedition against any country with which this Government is at peace, and by the term military expedition is meant an organized force of men together with military munitions. Arms may be carried on one ship, and unarmed men on another; but armed men may not take their departure on an arms-bearing ship. The distinction was clearly explained by Secretary Fish during GRANT's first Administration in a letter to the Spanish Minister at Washington, when there was an insurrection in Cuba: and Mr. CLEVELAND'S Attorney-General has recently brought it to the notice of the Spanish Minister now at Washington, who, on that account, as has been reported, made no complaint of the departure of the Bermuda rom New York on Monday last. It is possible that when this Government prevented the Bermuda from sailing in the month of February, she carried a military expedition of the kind prohibited by the neutrality laws. It is certain that when she left his week she carried arms alone. It is possible also that the other vessels bound for Cuba, which, within a year, have been prevented from leaving various American ports, were carriers of illegal military ex-

peditions. At all events, the law bearing upon the ase has now again been authoritatively set forth, so that there need not be any further misunderstanding regarding the shipment of arms or the conveyance of passengers to Cubs, whether the arms be intended for the Spanish Government or the insurgents, whether the passengers be friends or ene mies of Spain. As Gen. SICKLES remarked in THE SUN, there is ample opportunity for the Cuban patriots to procure means of defence here without violating our laws.

It is the Spanish cruisers near our sea board and the other ships of the Spanish navy in Cuban waters that constitute the danger which confronts the Bermuda and every ship leaving any American harbor with arms for the service of the advancing Cuban revolution.

"The same old Wall street GROVER CLEVE-LAND-JOHN SHERMAN robber game of maintaining a gold reserve to be used in increasing the public debt."

-Nathville Sun.

to JOHN SHERMAN. The policy of increasing the public debt in this time of peace emanates from GROVER CLEVELAND solely; and not the gold reserve but the deficit in the tariff is the cause. These gentlemen of Wall street, and the Hon. JOHN SHERMAN with them, must look on such financiering with feelings wherein amazement struggles with contempt.

The best way for the Legislature to deal with the rapid transit question in this city is to repeal all the authority that any former Legisatures have given to the undertakings.

A correspondent in Akron writes:

" Probably you think the loke is funny, but doesn' it begin to grow a bit sprung in the knees? You know just as well as I do that there is no such man as 'Mancus Aunelius Hanna' or 'Mancus Astonius HANNA,' Why pretend that there is? Why not be ust, even to your political opponents?"

THE SUN is just to all. It cannot undertake however, to furnish a sense of humor to persons who have never had one. The poor little joke is There is, as over. Peccavimus, peccavimus! anybody in Ohio ought to have known, no such person as HANNA, a fine old Roman of the first declension. He is a myth. He is the Mrs. Harris of Cleveland, Once for all, the benefit of some, let the solemn fact be uttered: There is no such man as Hanna; there is such a man as Hann, the Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY HAHN, the bosom friend and burliest boomer of the Hon. WILLIAM McKINLEY. To HAHN, masquerading as HANNA. of the morning and the glory of the night. HANNA seemed a harmless abstraction: he is not appreciated ; exit HANNA

The half-starved Cuban patriots must have had a splendid feast on that day last month when they captured a Spanish schooner laden with pork, beaus, codfish, potatoes, and crackers, as also petroleum, useful for purposes of cookery, not to speak of shoes and inexpress bles. It was on the shore of the salt sea, but near the mouth of a sparkling fresh-water stream that the capture was made, and the feast was held, presumably in a palm grove or under a mahogany tree, while the sun shone bright or the stars winked. What more could man want than the Cuban heroes then got? Here were pork and beans, plenty for the whole 250 of them at Baracoa. Here were codfish balls, or, at least, the stuff for then Here were crackers, probably those small, thick, very hard ones, which go well either with fist balls or with "pork and," as that popular dish used to be called in a Park row basement eat ing house. Bet Jamavo's men of valor had as rood a time as any of Homen's heroes ever had at an ox roast when they were engaged in the slege of Troy.

There have been few such spisodes in the Cuban war for freedom; and hence we are es pecially delighted to learn of this.

It is reported from Ghent that M. MAU-RICE MARTERLINCE IS about to apply for an injunction against M. Richard Hovey of Boston, for the purpose of preventing that ami-able man of symbolist letters from translating any more of M. MAETRHLINCK's "plays." Th Belgian maker has no objections to M. Hovey, whose talents he greatly admires; but he regards genius as entitled to a patent, and he objects to having the mystery which is peculiar to him spread upon the record and divulged argong men. His means of livelihood as a great literary master will be destroyed if his methods are published; and as the facilities of an American printing house in the way of producing interjections are as great as those of any other printing house in any

country, M. MANTERLINCK will be a distinct loser if his works are traduced into Eng-lish; and if those works are made intelligible to ordinary folk, his literary reputation will be gone. There can be no doubt that M. MAETER-LINCE has a fair case against M. Hové.

We beg leave to observe to Gen. THOMAS H. HUBBARD that the present editor of his Com-mercial Advertiser is as thoroughpaced a knave and as nasty a blackguard as has recently pro sected himself before public scrutiny.

Melp Asked by an American Who Has Been There. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: Fifteen

sixteenths of the American people endorse the caltion of THE SUN on the Cuban question. The position of Senator Hale has but a few, if any, adherents in this locality. American cititens, regardless of nationality, are of one opinion regarding Cuban affairs, se differences of opinion regarding methods of procedure, but none of Intention. one who has lived among the tax-ridien people of Cuba the present situation comes in other aspects than that of "international" or "courtesy" to monarchies across the sea. There is a question of "civil liberty and justice" and justice from man to his kind not compassed by the terms named above, that de-

sea. There is a question of "civil liberty and justice" and Justice from man to his kind not compassed by the terms named above, that demands recognition even under monarchical governments. It has received it neretofore, and retrogression is not the rule in the politics of nations just now. If I am right the slave trade was suppressed, not because those engaged in it were willing, but because the alvanced public sentiment of the world demanded it. The slave trade and the condition of the Cuban neopie are not identical in principle, but the difference is in degree more than in kind. The slave got his living and the bulk of the Cuban people get no more. The policy of the Spanish Government is to keep soul and body together, and rob the producer of the surplus. Absolute slavery can do no more than this.

If Senator Hale will mingle with the Cuban people for six months he would return to the United States with an opinion in full accord with that of its citizens and be prepared to carry out their expressed wishes in relation thereto. I am not a student of ancient or medieval history, but in modern times government butchery and robbery have been restrained by the intervenvention of advanced public opinion, augmented by the force of arms. It is to be regretted that a United States senator especially one from New England; should be found in the rear guard of the march of American sentiment in behalf of civil liberty for one of its nearest neighbors. Having lived among these people and become conversant with the system of extortion practised upon them by the Government, and the methods of restraint used to prevent any alvancement of the people toward a better condition, physically, morally, or financially, I wish to say that the people of the United States cannot too soon lend their assistance to this struggling people. If there is one thing that an American cannot afford to do it is to ignore the call of his neighbor for "justice," and Senator Hale will find that he is no exception. "Vive Tite Sun and the Cuban particl

"CARNIVALS OF CRIME."

The World's Disgusting Policy of Fraud

From the Evening Post. We publish in full elsewhere the formal reply which he Police Board has thought it wise to make to cerain persistent journalistic assaults upon its policy that have been in progress during the past few he public appetite for crime is so insatiable that nothing less than a full newspaper page a day, with cuts of the criminals and their friends, will satisfy it. atraordinary activity is necessary, and if the crimisals get lethargic for a day or two, the deficit must be met by distortion, exaggeration, and invention. Nobody who catches even a glimpse of the pages of the newspapers which are in most furious pursuit of "circulation" can question the zeal with which the

helming. Its members took forty-five cases of highway robberies and burgiaries which had been com piled by the World as having occurred within fifty days. On investigation the Commissioners found that only four of the reported cases had actually ocsurred, were really genuine crime. The remaining orty-one cases were mostly what are universa

In presenting this "exhibit" the Commissioners recall another achievement by the same newspaper, in December last, which we exposed at the time. This gave the names and portraits of twenty-six notorious professional crooks who were said at that moment to e at large in this city. Investigation showed that of eading reputable lives and of the remaining seven not a single one, so far as could be found out, was in

If all this "faking" were done in the ordinary course of business-that is, were designed merely to sell the paper"-it would be simply a corrupting the public taste and inciting to crime by leading criminally disposed persons to dwell upon it nore than they otherwise would. But the World more than they otherwise would, but "crime" as goes even beyond this. It uses its bigus "crime" as the basis for a daily demand for the abolition of our the basis for a daily demand for the abolition of our present Police Board, on the ground that it is incom etent, that it is making the city a paradise for criminals, and that life and property are not safe bere The first effect of this is to attract to the city all the oving criminals of the land. The second effect is to lemoralize the police and to shake the confidence of he public in the efforts of the Police Board to giv

the city an honest and efficient force.

As to the prevalence of crime and the efficiency of the force to cope with it, the statements of the Police loard leave no room for argument on those points.

"Str" William Van Horn.

To the Editor of The Sux-Sir: Mr. Van Horn may se very proud of the United States, but if so it mus be manifested by life service rather than by persona conduct, for the cold fact remains that he voluntarily surrendered his American citizenship for his present official position as chief of the Canadian Pacific Rati road in addition to which he received the title of Se from the Government of the Queen of Great Britain

His talents are now exerted to injure American raticoad interests, and to this end he may find being a British subject is useful. The man who is willing to surrender his American citizenship for money and itle should be thoroughly despised.

Church Collections for the Armenians.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! For the past fifteer months or more I, like thousands of other good pehe atrocttles perpetrated on the Christian Armenians It seems to me there has been a lamentable lack of terest in a great many of the churches and a

matter.

If they can do nothing else they might, at certain lifthey can do nothing else they might, at certain intervals, say once a month or once in two months, take up a collection in the churches, and thereby raise innow enough to feed and clothe the men, women, and children, who having escaped the sword of the murderers, are now dying of starvation and

old.

In the words of the Scriptures, "Say to them that re of a fearful heart, be strong, lear not, behold our God will come with vengrance, even field with recompense. He will come and save you."

FLUSHING, March 17. A Newspaper Described.

From the Brooklyn Eagle. The World is an embodiment of all that the lower

M'RINLEY AND HANNA. The Pud-thist finds in his Nirvans, Something that uplifts the soul; Food that comes to him as manna. Heals his wounds and makes him whole deKinley fluds in his man Panns.

M'KINLEY'S INDIANA LETTERS

Some Political Thoughts.

They say that McKinley.
By thousands, is sending Epistics to Hoosiers Who show signs of lending Support to his cause. And here let us pause: Why should there be objecting To what he may indite? What's the matter with the Major? Be's all write!

JUNE. Oh, sweet St. Louis days in June, Is anything so rare With wads of G. O. Ptorness A-flying through the air A QUEEK.

Why don't the leaders say a word? t's nearly time they should. Are Democratic candidates
All busy sawing wood?

CUBA, BY SEA AND LAND.

Interpretation of the Law Bearing

Many expeditions in aid of Cuba have been fitted out at Jamaica and other British West Indian ports, and all of them, with one or we exceptions, have been successful to reach ing their destination. Many small craft bound for Cuba have also been sent from ports in the Bahamas, and have landed their cargoss at those points upon the Cuban coast for which they safled. The revolutionists have thus from time to time obtained useful quantities of arms, ammunition, and other military sup-The expeditions have been led by those hardy and selventurous mariners who abound in all the islands of the West Indies, who are thoroughly acquainted with the Cuban sea coast, and not a few of whom formerly traded with Cuba. The British pavy seems to have lacked vigilance in watching for them and in giving them pursuit. As for the Spanish navy that is supposed to environ the island of Cuba and to be always on the lookout, it might nearly as well be in the Mediterranean or the Bay of Biscay as be where it is: Its officers are gor geously uniformed and proudly march the deck, but they have not been worth their buttons to Spain during the war in Cuba.

It is from the United States that the Cubans have found it next to impossible to procure anything that would help them to win their freedom. The whole length of the American seaboard has been watched by customs officers, Federal marshals, and others, in order to prevent arms with armed users of them from reaching Cuba. Under the construction put upon section 5,286 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, many vessels have been held under suspicion, and a good number of them have been seized at both Southern and Northern ports, including those of New York and Phila delphia. So great has been the peril of at-tempting to ship anything from this country that could be of service to the Cuban ravolutionists that but little of value other than expressions of friendly sympathy has reached them at any time during the thirteen months

With liberty of shipment they might have got 100,000 guns and all the ammunition they could make use of, by which means it is possible that Cuban independence might have been secured before this time. The Cubans have thought that the Americans were far too subservient to Spain in this matter; but, in truth, the policy adopted was founded upon a desire

servient to Spain in this matter; but, in truth, the policy adopted was founded upon a desire for the rigorous enforcement of American law, regardless of any result it might have upon either Spain or Cuba.

Under the exposition of American statute law that recently met with official approval for the second time at Washington, the steamship Bermuda, sailing under the British flax, has been permitted to leave this port bearing arms and ammunition which are undoubtedly intended for the service of the Cuban revolution. There are reports that two other arms bearing vessels have left Southern ports within a week for Cuba. Under judgment that has been rendered by the United States Attorney-General, vessels carrying military munitions as their cargo cannot lawfully be seized or otherwise prevented from sailing by Federal authority. To capture a vessel for violation of the neutrality laws it must be beliggerent in character under the terms of the law, and must not carry an armed expeditionary force bent upon invading the territory of a friendly power.

law, and must not carry an armed expeditionary force bent upon invading the territory of a friendly power.

The remarks of Gen. Sickles, ex-Minister to Spain, upon this subject, in a recent issue of The Sux, are of a reassuring kind. He affirmed that he spoke upon the best authority in saying that this Government cannot and will not stop the shipment of arms from any of our ports, nor will it stop the departure of passengers on vessels bound for any foreign port; and, said the General, "this view of international law and of our own law is the same as that which was expressed by the Administration of President Grant." Gen. Sickles quoted the language of a note which Secretary Fish sent to the Spanish Government twenty-two years ago: "A friendly Government violates no duty in allowing the free sale of arms or munitions of war to all persons, to insurgents as well as to the Spanish Government twenty-two years ago:
"A friendly Government violates no duty in allowing the free sale of arms or munitions of war to all persons, to insurgents as well as to the regularly constituted authorities; and such arms or munitions, by whichever party purchased, may be carried in vessels on the high seas, without liability to question from any other party. In like manner, the vessels may freely carry unarmed passengers, even though known to be insurgents, without thereby rendering the Government which permits it liable to a charge of violating international duty." According to Mr. Fish it is only an organized and armed body, capable of levying war, that can lawfully be regarded as constituting a hostile expedition, violative of public obligations.

Under this official ruling, sustained by the present Administration, the steamer Bermuda has been permitted to depart, and the Cubans can obtain military supplies and other aid from the United States.

Arms and an exceditionary force may not be transported in the same vessel, but arms may be transported at one time and an unarmed body of men at another time; and this can be done in open day, without concealment and without liability to interference from the United States.

It would seem, then, that this coast is clear

without liability to interference from the United States.

It would seem, then, that this coast is clear for the Cubans, under the indement of Attorney-General Harmon, as it was under that left upon record by Secretary Fish during Grant's Administration.

It is the Spanish war ships upon the Cuban coast that will constitute the danger to arms-It is the Spanish war ships upon the Cuban coast that will constitute the danger to arms-

coast that will constitute the danger to armsbearing vessels and to passengers bound for
Cuba with unknown designs. It is impossible
to form an opinion as to the seriousness of this
danger. The light craft that have reached
the Cuban coast from other islands in the
West Indies have been able to make hand
much more easily than it can be made by a
steamer like the Bermuda. The Spanish
agents in New York and elsewhere will keep
the Havana authorities informed of the departure of any ship liable to scizure by the
Spanish navy in Cuban waters; and the best
efforts of the Captain of any such ship will
certainly be required to keep out of the sight
or the range of the Spanish cruisers.

The main thing of interest in the case, however, is that the responsibility for thwarting
the plans or capturing the arms-bearing ships
of the Cubans lies with the Government of
Spain and the Spanish authorities in Cuba,
not with the Government of the United States.

Why the Resolutions Should Be Adopted.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir : The Cuban

CONGRESS AND THE CUBANS.

resolutions express the unanimous sympathy of the people with those who are engaged in a struggle to gain their liberties. This sympathy has been of long growth. The people of the United States know the history of Spanish misrule in Cuba. They know what Spanish policy has been and is. They know what her promise of reform have amounted to. In a general way they know that her course has been reprehen ible, and they would gladly see an end put to t. The ruling force in this country is public opinion, but, powerful as it is, it must have adequate expression, through the President or Congress, if it is to be brought to bear on the policies of other nations. These resolutions proclaim to the world what the American people feel and think on this matter, and American public ordnion is not a force to be despised. Secondly, the resolutions were intended as a listing warning to Spain. The course of that distinct warning to Spain. The course of that nation in previous wars is generally known. She has not accubiled to resort to extreme and inhuman methods. After a year of effort to put down the present rebellion the Shanish Ministers determine to take more stringent measures. They depose the General in command and send ont a man with a reputation for severity. Everything in the new volicy is prophetic of harsher dealings than civilized nations practice in times of war. It is incredible that the American people would view with indifference this resort to middle-age barbarity. The resolutions convey a warning to Shain that civilized nethods only will be tolerated in any attempted suppression of the rebellion. They are intended to imply also that the war must have a reasonable limit. In this age of the world a state of perpetual war loaded unon with subscreence. Inability to end such a state of affairs is in itself confession of weakness sufficient to justify a deciaration of beiligerner.

of weakness sufficient to justify a declaration of belligerency.
Thirdly, the resolutions attengthen the hands of the Executive. They are a weanon in his hands if the ex-sencies of the situation compel aggressive action. Congress thereby shares the responsibility, and Congress expresses the will of the neotie.

Most of those who criticise the action of Congress are careful to say their symmathles are with the insursents. But symmathly without ceeds is the most hollow thing in the world. These resolutions, they say, mean nothing, accomplish nothing. For resolutions that have no nower, they are making considerable stir in the world. As the highest expression of public onthion they do have mover, even though the time for Executive action may not have come, as to the right of interference, nations have responsibilities the same as individuals. They are inclined in each property to the right of interference, nations have responsibilities the same as individuals. As to the right of interference, nations have responsibilities the same as individuals. They are instilled in acting when their own interests are not directly menneed. A nation not uitarily selfish will stand for great principles of justice and humanity, and it will not retract its words. One argument we may consider settled: If the Cubans so ardently desire recognition of belligarency and the Figuratics are as hotly opposed to it, we can besure recognition will help the insurgents, whatever professors of international law may say about it. Therefore, if we would make our sympathy practical let us declare for belligerency. Charles L. Woon, Hyde Parks, Mass. March 16.

MORENTAL IN MARRACHUSETTS. os of Organised Effort to Cut Under Tom Reed in New England,

From the Bartford Courant,
Boston, March 16, The nominations hav seen made preparatory to the caucuses for th shotes of delegates to the State Convention nex month and to the Congress districts. Thes designate the representation of the State at S Louis. They are all ostensibly for Reed, an nearly all are really so. There is some doub perhaps, about the Ninth and Tenth districts These are the two Democratic districts of th State. In the Ninth oot many Republicans vot at the caucuses. The Democratic majority her amounts to several thousand, and the Republ cans of the district are under the control largel of Jesse M. Gove. Jesse Gove is the man wh stood up for Blaine in 1884 while the rest of th

of Jesse M. Gove. Jesse Gove is the man wh a stood up for Haine in 1884 while the rest of the party were about as much against him as the are for Reed new. It is not quite accertains what Jesse means to do this time. He will probably have delegates sent for Reed, but they will bear watching on the McKinley basis before the Convention is over, provided there acceases prospect of McKinley's nomination. The Tent. district is Atwood's. It was thought that Atwood had it all fixed for McKinley before his exposure came. He can't carry out that plan now, but the ola Atwood faction is in the field with delegate. They are ostensibly for Reed, but the people hesitate to trust them.

I think there is really very little sentiment for McKinley in Massachusetts. Major Hand has been deceived by those Massachusetts pepie who told him that the State is not covinal for Reed. Reed suits not only the older class; the publicans; Mr. Lodge is strongly in his favor having been one of the earliest Reed men, as the discipancy of the sentiment of the speeches here, to satisfy the most exact ing on this point. There are Republicans who would like to lave him come out now more on plicity on the currency, but they find nonco the other candidates who are an improvement to him in this respect, and they regard McRn lev as the most objectionable of them all her There is a not openly declared preference for McKinley among some of the manufacturer of the Home Market (Tub, and at one time it was thought they might furnish him a delegate or two in the western part of the State. This feeling is not universal among them. I know one manufacturer, and he a man who is as much dentified with the manufacturers of the State as it has appeared in politics as can be found in Massachusetts, who thinks it would be a mistortune to the manufacturers to much identified with the manufacturing interest of the State as it has appeared in politics as can be found in Massachusetts, who thinks it would be a misfortune to the manufacturers to nominate McKinley. He would prefer a tariff such as is likely to come under Reed or Allison to one that would follow in the wake of McKinley's election. There are other manufacturers who take the same view, and among the State. McKinley's strength is inconsideable, however.

TEMPLETON. the State. Mo

The Grammar of the Allison Butter

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-SIT! The communica in THE SUN of this morning is incorrect as regards terend on the Alitson button. This legend is all to be: "I am for Allison; who are you for?" Eve the criticism was correct, the most crudite rhetoric of the day decide that the preposition may be a properly at the end of a sentence, although it is the highest form of elegance. Our grammar is core so are our polities, and so is our candidate. Enclo you will find a few Allison buttons, which, if you v to be on the winning side you will do well to wen remain, fully confident of success, a strong admir Senator Allison. NEW YORK, March 16.

We certify that the campaign buttons wi

ur correspondent sends us are adorned wit fair likeness of the Senator, as he was befhe raised a moustache; and also the perfec grammatical legend: "I am for Allison. Perryboat Hogs Again.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sit: Will you ple write one of your very able editorials on the fact men occupy more than half the scats in the lac cabins of the various ferryboats? Time and again travelling between Brooklyn and New York or ferries, I have noticed the tendency of men to for the ladies' cabin, settle themselves comforts unfold their papers, and prepare to enjoy themse

The majority of them look like men who have co fortable offices, with easy chairs hung on hinges that swing back and forth. The women for the most par hook as if they might have stood behind counters all day or sat on stiff, unyielding chairs before a type writer, and most of thein can only look forward to an evening of more hard work, sewing and a thousand little things that worry and harass them. The women reach the ferry breathless, and a number of them would enjoy the five or ben minutes rest before getting homes to make the fire and prepare the evening meal. But if any one will take the trouble to observe, he will notice that more than a third of these women stand, while the majority of seats, in right theirs, are occupied by men who grab them before even ascertaining the seating capacity of their own calin. fortable offices, with easy chairs hung on hinges th

It asking one man why he always seemed to prefer his winners acabin, he gave as his excuse that keeps the winners acabin, he gave as his excuse that keeps the winners are as as a could six there without having his freet in a same could six there without having his freet in a same could six there without having his freet in a same could six there worse; and it seems to me if the little unstend to leave and propose of expectoration has been so effective, as appropriately according to the little worse standing would be quite as much so, for I am sure it is only a bit of selfashness and mere thought lessuess that compet women to stand in their own calina on the ferries.

Manch 10, 1896.

SUNBEAMS. week by a church in Saco, Me. Fitzgerald, Ga., the new colony of veterans, has

8,000 inhabitants and no police force. -Opals of fine quality and in considerable numbers have recently been discovered near G ... There died in Philadelphia last week twelve no

ons more than eighty years old, eight men an four women, and of these three were more the ninety years old, one being ninety eight -A Walkerville, Mont., woman cleaned up se worth of gold from the craws of three chickens

few days ago. She is undecided whether to kill the rest of her flock or to try and find out where they scratch up the gold. -A colored man living near Nason's, Orange ounty, Va., is gradually turning white. His body is covered with patches of clear white skin, which

are gradually growing larger. Similar cases have been noted, but they are not common -It would seem that there is little further con-quest possible for the bleyele when it supplants the horse in the esteem of the red man. A few days

ago Little Black Bear, a Nez Percé Indian Chief in Oregon traded thirty head of horses for a bleyele. —One of the best mining experts in Arizona is a woman, and another woman expert in the same line is Mrs. Clara Wood of Klamath, Or. She is said to know more about the mineralogy of the Klamath River than any other person, and her knowledge has a high commercial value to her.

 Deacon R. P. Pratt and his wife of Dummerston
Vt., who are each eighty-nine years old, celebrate their sixty fourth wedding anniversary last week Among the suests were Deacon Leroy Wilder an wife of the same place, who celebrated the sixty fourth anniversary of their wedding on Jan. 17 has -Abraham Life, a veteran soldler of Farmland Ind., who lost his right arm during the war, is aur fering from a peculiar affliction that is puzzling the do-tors. A few months ago his right leg began a shorten, and it is now five inches shorter than used to be and ought to be. Mr. Life is won ing whether there is any connection between loss of his arm and the contraction of his leg.

Recent archeological discoveries along the ley of the Tennessee River in northern stabs have led to the belief that the region was thee habited by cliff dwellers, and an expedition the University of Pennsylvania is soon to exthe caves in that region. Prof. Mercer will he expedition, and it is believed that valuable coveries will be made. Many specimens of as pottery believed to have belonged to the clift of ers have recently been found in the caves ald Tennessee

said to be prominent in one way or anothsubpostated a few days ago to appear at the Hall, provided with picks and shovels, to work on the streets of the town for five do new law provides that a citizen who falls his street tax shall work out the amount tax on the streets, and this was the first tim put in operation. The citizens are expected tle up before the date set in the subposna.

Inscrutable.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, "What sort of looking man was it you held ersation with " asked the lawyer.
"Be was one of those solemn faced feller the witness slowly, gazing thoughtfully at the "that you can't size very well—one of thor that you dessen't offer a bottle of whiskey to ron ain't right certain whether he will git in take it all at one swig."

Seientifie Courtship,

From the Chicago Daily Tribune. Ardent Lover-if you could see my heart, you would know how fendly ______ Up-to-date (tirl (producing camers)-1 inter

In Mentucky.

Five Thousand Dead Indians-Would th

Hiram. Bit atlil, picasa.